

Colville & Okanogan-Wenatchee Plan Revision Proposed Action Glossary

TERM	DEFINITION
Active restoration	The deliberate activities related to restoration. As an example, this might include seeding native grasses and planting native shrubs and trees.
Activity	A measure, course of action, or treatment that is undertaken to directly or indirectly produce, enhance, or maintain a desired condition or objective on a Forest, Grassland, Prairie, or other comparable administrative unit.
Aquatic ecosystem	Any body of water, such as a stream, lake or estuary, and all organisms and non-living components within it functioning as a natural system.
Assessment	An analysis and interpretation of the social, economic, or ecological characteristics of an area using scientific principles to describe existing conditions as they affect sustainability.
Capability	The potential of an area of land to produce resources, supply goods and services, and allow resource uses under an assumed set of management practices and at a given level of management intensity. Capability depends upon current conditions and site conditions such as climate, slope, landform, soils, and geology, as well as the application of management practices, such as silviculture or protection from fire, insects, and disease.
Characteristic fire	When a fire occurs within the time, space, and severity parameters of the natural fire regime of the vegetation group (Hardy, 2005). Also, see uncharacteristic fire.
Coarse filter/coarse filter management	Land management that addresses the needs of all associated species, communities, environments and ecological processes in a land area (see fine filter management).
Coarse woody debris	Provides living spaces for a host of organisms and serves as long-term storage sites for moisture, nutrients, and energy. Coarse woody debris consists of any woody material greater than three inches in diameter and is derived from tree limbs, boles, roots, and large (greater than 12 inches in diameter) wood fragments and fallen trees in various stages of decay.
Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)	The listing of various regulations pertaining to management and administration of the National Forest.
Community (ecological)	A group of organisms living together; any group of interacting organisms.
Connectivity	<p>The arrangement of habitats that allows organisms and ecological processes to move across the landscape; patches of similar habitats are either close together or linked by corridors of appropriate vegetation. The opposite of fragmentation. (www.icbemp.gov/) [pg 33]</p> <p>A measure of the extent to which conditions among late-successional and old-growth forest areas provide habitat for breeding, feeding, dispersal, and movement of late-successional old-growth associated wildlife and fish species. Also, see Late-Successional/Old-Growth Forest. (FEMAT, IX-7)</p>
Corridor	A linear strip of land identified for the present or future location of transportation or utility rights-of-way (36 CFR 219.3).
Critical (key) habitat	Specific areas within the geographic area occupied by the species on which are found those physical and biological features 1) essential to the conservation of the species, and 2) which may require special management considerations or protection.
Crossing (structure)	That point in a linear feature (i.e., trail, road, stream) where the feature intersects and continues past another feature (ie. a road crosses over or through a stream). Crossing structures are man-made structures that facilitate the ability of an animal to travel across a road and reduce the likelihood of a collision with a vehicle.
Cultural resources	Such resources as archeological, historical, or architectural sites, structures, places, objects, ideas, and traditions that are identified by field inventory, historical documentation, or evidence and that are important to specified social or heritage groups or scientific and management endeavors.
Decommission (roads)	Activities that result in restoration of unneeded roads to a more natural state (FSM 7734).
Designated route	A National Forest System (NFS) road or an NFS trail on NFS lands that is designated for motor vehicle use pursuant to 36 CFR 212.1 on a motor vehicle use map.

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Desired conditions	The social, economic, and ecological attributes toward which management of the land and resources of the plan area are to be directed. Desired conditions are aspirations and are not commitments or final decisions approving projects and activities, and may be achievable only over a long period (36 CFR 219.7).
Desired landscape character	Appearance of the landscape to be retained or created over time, recognizing that a landscape is a dynamic and constantly changing community of plants and animals. Combination of landscape design attributes and opportunities, as well as biological opportunities and constraints. (Landscape Aesthetics-A Handbook for Scenery Management, Agriculture Handbook Number 701, December 1995, USDA Forest Service)
Developed recreation site	Distinctly defined area where facilities are provided for concentrated public use; e.g. campgrounds, picnic areas, boating sites, and ski areas.
Diameter at breast height (DBH)	The diameter of a standing tree at a point 4 feet, 6 inches from ground level.
Dispersed recreation	Outdoor recreation that takes place outside developed recreation sites or the wilderness.
Disturbance	A discrete event that changes existing plant and wildlife community composition or structure, and interrupts, changes, or resets the ongoing successional sequence.
Disturbance processes	Stresses and agents that influence ecosystem dynamics and processes operating within known resilience parameters. Stresses and agents can include invasive species, fire, changes in climate, weather events (wind, ice), pollution, and timber harvest.
Disturbance regime	Any recurrent disturbance that tends to occur in a forested area. It is often defined in terms of timing, frequency, predictability, and severity. (Puettmann et al. 2009)
Diversity	The distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities and species within the area covered by a land and resource management plan. The distribution and relative abundance or extent of plant and animal communities and their component species, including tree species, occurring in an area (36 CFR 219.16).
Ecological conditions	Components of the biological and physical environment that can affect diversity of plant and animal communities and the productive capacity of ecological systems. These components could include the abundance and distribution of aquatic and terrestrial habitats, roads and other structural developments, human uses, and invasive, exotic species. (36 CFR 219.16)
Ecological restoration	The process of assisting the recovery of resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems that have been degraded, damaged, or destroyed. Restoration focuses on establishing the composition, structure, pattern, and ecological processes necessary to make terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems sustainable, resilient, and healthy under current and future conditions. (FSM 2000 Chapter 2020).
Ecosystem	An interacting system of organisms considered together with their environment; for example, marsh, watershed, and lake ecosystems.
Ecosystem diversity	The variety and relative extent of ecosystem types, including their composition, structure, and processes, within all or a part of an area of analysis. (36 CFR 219.16)
Ecosystem health	A condition where the parts and functions of an ecosystem are sustained over time and where the system's capacity for self-repair is maintained, such that goals for uses, values, and services of the ecosystem are met. (www.icbemp.gov)
Edaphic	Relating to, or determined by, conditions of the soil, especially as it relates to biological systems; soil characteristics, such as water content, pH, texture, and nutrient availability that influence the type and quantity of vegetation in an area.
Effect (impact), economic	The change, positive or negative, in economic conditions, including the distribution and stability of employment and income in affected local, regional, and national economies that directly or indirectly results from an activity, project, or program.
Effect (impact), physical, biological	The change, positive or negative, in the physical or biological conditions that directly or indirectly results from an activity, project, or program.

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Effect (impact), social	The change, positive or negative, in social and cultural conditions that directly or indirectly results from an activity, project, or program.
Endangered species	Any species of animal or plant that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. An endangered species must be designated by the Secretary of Interior as endangered in accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973.
Evaluation	An appraisal and study of social, economic, and ecological conditions and trends relevant to a unit. The analysis of monitoring data that produces information needed to answer specific monitoring questions. Evaluation may include comparing monitoring results with a predetermined guideline or expected norm that may lead to recommendations for changes in management, a land management plan, or monitoring plan. Evaluations provide an updated compilation of information for use in environmental analysis of future project and activity decisions.
Even-aged management	The application of a combination of actions that results in the creation of stands in which trees of essentially the same age grow together. Managed even-aged forests are characterized by a distribution of stands of varying ages (and, therefore, tree sizes) throughout the forest area. The difference in age between trees forming the main canopy level of a stand usually does not exceed 20 percent of the age of the stand at harvest rotation age. Regeneration in a particular stand is obtained during a short period at or near the time that a stand has reached the desired age or size for regeneration and is harvested. Clearcut, shelterwood, or seed tree cutting methods produce even-aged stands.
Fine filter management	Management that focuses on the welfare of a single or only a few species rather than the broader habitat or ecosystem (see coarse filter management).
Fire regime	Description of the patterns of fire occurrences, frequency, size, severity, and sometimes vegetation and fire effects as well, in a given area or ecosystem. A fire regime is a generalization based on fire histories at individual sites. Fire regimes can often be described as cycles because some parts of the histories usually get repeated, and the repetitions can be counted and measured, such as fire return interval. (NWCG. 2008)
Floodplain	Lowland and relatively flat area adjoining inland and coastal water including, as a minimum, that area subject to one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year.
Focal species	Those species whose abundance, distribution, health and trend over time and space are indicative of the functioning of the larger ecological system (Committee of Scientists. 1999. USDA Forest Service). Focal species serve an umbrella function in terms of encompassing habitats needed for other species, are sensitive to the changes likely to occur in the area, or otherwise serve as an indicator of ecological sustainability. The long-term sustainability of the focal species is assumed to be representative of a group of species with similar ecological requirements and this group is assumed to respond in a similar manner to environmental change.
Forage	All browse and non-woody plants available to livestock or wildlife for grazing or harvestable for feed. Forb - any herb other than grass.
Forest health	The perceived condition of a forest derived from concerns about such factors as its age, structure, composition, function, vigor, presence of unusual levels of insects and disease and resilience to disturbance. Perception and interpretation of forest health are influenced by individual and cultural viewpoints, land management objectives, spatial and temporal scales, the relative health in stands that comprise the forest, and the appearance of the forest at a point in time.
Forest land	Land at least 10 percent occupied by forest trees of any size or formerly having had such tree cover and not currently developed for non-forest use. Lands developed for non-forest use include areas for crops, improved pasture, residential or administrative areas, improved roads of any width and adjoining road clearing, and power line clearings of any width. (36 CFR 219.16)

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Forest road or trail	A road or trail wholly or partly within or adjacent to and serving the National Forest System that the Forest Service determines is necessary for the protection, administration, and utilization. (Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 212—Administration of the Forest Transportation System, section 212.1.)
Fuels	Any material that will carry and sustain a forest fire, primarily natural materials, both live and dead.
Goal	A concise statement that describes a desired condition to be achieved sometime in the future. It is expressed in broad general terms and is timeless in that it has no specific date by which it is to be completed. Goal statements form the principle basis from which objectives are developed. (36 CFR 219.3)
Goods and services	The various outputs, including on-site uses, produced from forest and rangeland resources.
Grizzly bear management unit (BMU)	A subunit of the North Cascades Grizzly Bear Recovery Area. Each BMU is intended to approximate the size of a female grizzly bear home range, include some portion of all seasonal habitats, and not cross political boundaries of land management agencies. Boundary lines follow natural features such as rivers, streams, and watershed boundaries; and man-made features such as roads, ownership and Public Land Survey System (PLSS) section lines. A project analysis unit upon which direct, indirect and cumulative effects analyses are performed.
Guidelines	Information and guidance for project and activity decision making to help achieve desired conditions and objectives in the plan area.
Habitat connectivity	The arrangements of habitats that allows organisms and ecological processes to move across the landscape; patches of similar habitats are either close together or linked by corridors of approved vegetation. The opposite of fragmentation.
Habitat effectiveness	A measurement of the effect of human access on wildlife and wildlife habitat. In this proposal habitat effectiveness is analyzed as an index of the amount of habitat that is impacted by human access for a given species.
High quality habitat	Habitat that completely satisfies a species existence requirement.
Horizontal cover	That portion of a tree or shrub that grows horizontally (parallel to the ground) out from the main trunk/stem of the plant (ie. a tree bough) and provides cover approximately 5 – 7 feet above the ground. Horizontal cover refers to the stems/boughs that are used by snowshoe hares and are subsequently considered foraging habitat for lynx.
Indicator	A measure or measurement of an aspect of a sustainability criterion. A quantitative or qualitative variable that can be measured or described and, when observed periodically, shows trends. Indicators are quantifiable performance measures of outcomes or objectives for attaining criteria designed to assess progress toward desired conditions.
In-stream flow	Streamflow regime required to satisfy a mixture of conjunctive demands being placed on water while it is in the stream.
Interdisciplinary team (ID Team)	A team of people that collectively represent several disciplines and whose duty is to coordinate and integrate the planning activities.
Invasive species	Alien species whose introduction does or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health. Alien species are any species, including its seeds, eggs, spores, or other biological material capable of propagating that species, that is not native to that ecosystem (with respect to a particular ecosystem). (EO13112)
Inventoried Roadless Area	Areas identified in a set of inventoried roadless area maps, contained in the Forest Service Roadless Area Conservation, Final Environmental Impact Statement, Volume 2, dated November 2000, and any subsequent update or revision of those maps through the land management planning process. (36 CFR 294.11)
Issue	Issues may be considered as: 1) A potential factor for determining need for change for a plan; 2) Specific resource concerns about a proposed action under NEPA (FSM 1950); 3) Points of contention or disagreement; or 4) A subject or question of widespread public

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	interest about management of the National Forest System.
Key habitat (grizzly bear)	Vegetation components that are crucial for grizzly bear survival, such as whitebark pine, riparian habitats, berry-producing shrubfields, avalanche chutes, natural meadows, and forest cover.
Key watershed	Key watersheds are a network of watersheds selected to serve as strongholds for important aquatic resources or having the potential to do so. They are areas crucial to threatened or endangered fish and aquatic species of concern and/or interest, and/or areas that provide high quality water important for maintenance of downstream populations. Management emphasizes minimizing risk and maximizing restoration or retention of ecological health.
Landscape	A heterogeneous land area composed of interacting ecosystems evaluated at a broad scale to facilitate understanding of process, composition, structure, and pattern. In most cases this will be at a scale of a 5 th field HUC, at 10's of thousands of acres, to provide an understanding of coarse filter broad scale interplay and dynamics of soils, climate, fire, insects, hydrology, genetics, large home range wildlife, and vegetation.
Landscape character	Particular attributes, qualities, and traits of a landscape that give it an image and make it identifiable and unique. (Agricultural Handbook Number 701)
Life history requirements	The series of living phenomena exhibited by an organism in the course of its development from inception to death. This includes seasonal behaviors and daily routines of juvenile and adults of the species.
Lynx analysis unit (LAU)	An area of at least the size used by an individual lynx, from about 25 to 50 square miles. A project analysis unit upon which direct, indirect and cumulative effects analyses are performed.
Maintenance level (roads)	Maintenance levels define the level of service provided by, and maintenance required for, a specific road. Maintenance levels must be consistent with road management objectives and maintenance criteria. The objective maintenance level is the maintenance level to be assigned at a future date considering future road management objectives, traffic needs, budget constraints, and environmental concerns. The objective maintenance level may be the same as, or higher or lower than, the operational maintenance level. (FSH 7709.59)
Management area	A specifically identified area in the plan area to which specific plan components (desired conditions, objectives, identification of suitable and unsuitable land uses, or special designations) are applied.
Management direction	A statement of multiple-use and other goals and objectives, the associated management prescriptions, and standards and guidelines for attaining them.
Management indicator species (MIS)	A species selected because its welfare is presumed to be an indicator of the welfare of other species using the same habitat. A species whose condition can be used to assess the impacts of management actions on a particular area.
Management practice	A specific activity, measure, course of action, or treatment.
Management prescription	Management practices and intensity selected and scheduled for application on a specific area to attain multiple-use and other goals and objectives.
Mechanical transport	Any contrivance for moving people or material in and over land, water, or air, having moving parts that provides a mechanical advantage to the user, and that is powered by a living or non-living power source. This includes, but is not limited to, sailboats, hang gliders, parachutes, bicycles, game carriers, carts, and wagons. It does not include wheelchairs when used as necessary medical appliances. It also does not include skis, snowshoes, rafts, canoes, sleds, travois, or similar primitive devices without moving parts. (FSM 2320.3)
Mitigation measures	Modifications of actions taken to: a) avoid impacts by not taking a certain action or parts of an action; b) minimize impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation; c) rectify impacts by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment; d) reduce or eliminate impacts over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action; or, e) compensate for impacts by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

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Monitoring	A systematic process of collecting information to evaluate changes in actions, conditions, and relationships over time and space or progress toward meeting desired conditions or plan objectives.
National Forest System (NFS)	All national forest lands reserved or withdrawn from the public domain of the United States; all national forest lands acquired through purchase, exchange, donation, or other means; the National Grasslands and land utilization projects administered under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (50 Stat. 525, 7 U.S.C. 1010-1012), the Midewin Tallgrass Prairie, and other lands, waters, or interests therein which are administered by the Forest Service or are designated for administration through the Forest Service as a part of the system. (16 U.S.C. 1608)
Objectives	Concise projections of measurable, time-specific intended outcomes. The objectives for a plan are the means of measuring progress toward achieving or maintaining desired conditions. Like desired conditions, objectives are aspirations and are not commitments or final decisions approving projects and activities. (36 CFR 219.7)
Occupied habitat	An area that is being used by a species for one or more parts of its life history (such as nesting, foraging, roosting, denning). This area will receive repeat use and the animal is not simply travelling through to somewhere else.
Off-highway vehicle (OHV)	Any motor vehicle designed for or capable of cross-country travel on or immediately over land, water, sand, snow, ice, marsh, swampland, or other natural terrain. (36 CFR 212.1)
Open motorized trail	Trail that are passable by motorcycles or all terrain vehicles and are not legally restricted.
Outstandingly remarkable value (wild and scenic rivers)	A river-related value that is a rare, unique, or exemplary feature that is significant at a comparative regional or national scale.
Patch (patch size)	A patch is a relatively uniform area of vegetation that differs from its surroundings (NCCSF 2005). Patch size is influenced by disturbance history, vegetation dynamics, topographic position, and soils.
Plan area	The National Forest System lands covered by a plan. (36 CFR 219.16)
Plan components	Broad guidance in a plan that identifies desired conditions, objectives, guidelines, suitability of areas, and special areas.
Planning period	One decade. The time interval within the planning horizon that is used to show incremental changes in yields, costs, effects, and benefits.
Population (ecological)	Organisms of the same species that occur in a particular place at a given time.
Potential wilderness area	Inventoried lands within National Forest System lands that satisfy the definition of wilderness found in section 2(c) of the 1964 Wilderness Act. (FSH 1909.12, chapter 70, 01/31/2007)
Primitive recreation	Those recreation activities which are non-motorized and do not involve mechanical transport. Examples include hiking, horseback riding, hunting, canoeing, and cross-country skiing.
Project	An organized effort to achieve an objective identified by location, activities, outputs, effects, times, and responsibilities for execution.
Project design	The process of developing specific information necessary to describe the location, timing, activities, outputs, effects, accountability, and control of a project.
Public access	Usually refers to a road or trail route over which a public agency claims a right-of-way for public use.
Public involvement	A Forest Service process designed to broaden the information base upon which agency approvals and decisions are made by: (a) informing the public about Forest Service activities, plans, and decisions, and (b) encouraging public understanding about and participation in the planning processes that lead to final decision making.
Public issue	A subject or question of widespread public interest relating to management of the National Forest System.

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Public participation	Activities that include a wide range of public involvement tools and processes such as collaboration, public meetings, open houses, workshops, and comment periods. (36 CFR 219.16)
Range allotment	A designated area containing land suitable and available for livestock grazing use upon which a specified number and kind of livestock are grazed under an approved allotment management plan. It is the basic management unit of the range resource on National Forest System lands administered by the Forest Service.
Range of variation	Spatial and temporal variation in ecosystem characteristics during a period of time when the influences of European-American settlement were minimal.
Rangeland	Land on which the indigenous vegetation (climax or natural potential) is predominately grasses, grass-like plants, forbs, or shrubs and is managed as a natural ecosystem. If plants are introduced, they are managed similarly. Rangeland includes natural grasslands, savannas, shrub lands, many deserts, tundras, alpine communities, marshes, and meadows.
Reach	A relatively homogenous section of stream having a repetitious sequence of habitat types and relatively uniform physical attributes such as channel slope, habitat width, habitat depth, streambed substrate and degree of interaction with its floodplain. (PNW Region 6 Stream Inventory Handbook [2010 version 2.1])
Record of decision (ROD)	A document separate from but associated with an Environmental Impact Statement which states the decision, identifies all alternatives, specifying which were environmentally preferable, and states whether all practicable means to avoid environmental harm from the alternative have been adopted, and if not, why not. (40 CFR 1505.2)
Recovery unit	A management sub-unit of a federal ESA listed entity , geographically or otherwise identifiable, that is essential to the recovery of the entire listed entity; conserves genetic or demographic robustness, important life history stages, or other feature for long-term sustainability of the entire listed entity. Recovery criteria for the listed entity should address each identified recovery unit, and every recovery unit must be recovered before the species can be delisted.
Recreation opportunity	An opportunity for a user to participate in a preferred activity within a preferred setting, in order to realize those satisfying experiences which are desired.
Recreation opportunity spectrum	A framework of land delineations that identifies a variety of recreation experience opportunities categorized into classes on a continuum. The spectrum's continuum has been divided into six major classes for Forest Service use: Urban (U), Rural (R), Roaded Natural (RN), Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized (SPNM), Semi-primitive Motorized (SPM), and Primitive (P). (FSM 2311)
Recreation residence	A privately owned dwelling within an established recreation residence tract or group on National Forest System land, authorized for maintenance and use under a special use permit. A vacation structure authorized for the purpose of facilitating the use and enjoyment of related National Forest land and recreation resources by holders, their families, and guests. A recreation residence is not intended for use as the primary or permanent residence of the owner. (FSM 2340.5)
Recreation sites	Specific places in the Forest other than roads and trails that are used for recreational activities. These sites include a wide range of recreational activities and associated development. These sites include highly developed facilities like ski areas, resorts, and campgrounds. It also includes dispersed recreation sites that have few or no improvements but show the effects of repeated recreation use.
Reforestation	The natural or artificial restocking of an area with forest trees; most commonly used in reference to artificial restocking.
Refugia	Locations and habitats that support populations of organisms that are limited to small fragments of their previous geographic range (i.e., endemic populations). (FEMAT)
Regional Forester	The official responsible for administering a single Forest Service region.

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Rehabilitation	A short-term management alternative used to return existing visual impacts in the natural landscape to a desired visual quality.
Resilience	The capacity of a system to absorb disturbance and reorganize while undergoing change so as to still retain essentially the same function, structure, identity, and feedbacks. (FSM 2000, Chapter 2020)
Responsible official	The official with the authority and responsibility to oversee the planning process and to approve plans, plan amendments, and plan revisions. (36 CFR 219.16)
Reviewing officer	The supervisor of the Responsible Official. The Reviewing Officer responds to objections made to a plan, plan amendment, or plan revision prior to approval. (36 CFR 219.16)
Riparian-dependent resources	Resources that owe their existence to the riparian area
Riparian ecosystem	An ecosystem that is a transition between terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems; includes streams, lakes, wet areas, and adjacent vegetation communities and their associated soils which have free water at or near the surface; an ecosystem whose components are directly or indirectly attributed to the influence of water. (www.icbemp.gov)
Riparian habitat	Areas adjacent to rivers and streams with a differing density, diversity, and productivity of plant and animal species relative to nearby uplands.
Riparian management area	Lands along permanently-flowing streams, ponds, lakes, wetlands, seeps, springs, intermittent streams, and unstable sites that may influence these areas where management activities are designed to maintain, restore or enhance the ecological health of aquatic and riparian ecosystems and dependent resources.
Road	A general term denoting a way for purposes of travel by vehicles greater than 40 inches in width. A) Forest Arterial Road . Provides services to large land areas and usually connects with public highways or other Forest arterial roads to form an integrated network of primary travel routes. The location and standard are often determined by a demand for maximum mobility and travel efficiency rather than specific resource management service. It is usually developed and operated for long-term land and resource management purposes and constant service (FSM 7710.51). B) Forest Collector Road . Serves smaller land areas than a Forest arterial road and is usually connected to a Forest arterial or public highway. Collects traffic from Forest local roads and/or terminal facilities. The location and standard are influenced by both long-term multi-resource service needs as well as travel efficiency. May be operated for either constant or intermittent service, depending on land use and resource management objectives for the area served by the facility (FSM 7710.51). C) Forest Local Road . Connects terminal facilities with Forest collector or Forest arterial roads or public highways. The location and standard are usually controlled by specific resource activity requirements rather than travel efficiency needs. (FSM 7710.51)
Road construction	Supervising, inspecting, actual building, and incurrence of all costs incidental to the construction or reconstruction of a road. (36 CFR 212.1)
Road decommissioning	Activities that result in restoration of unneeded roads to a more natural state. (FSM 7734)
Road maintenance	Ongoing upkeep of a road necessary to maintain or restore the road in accordance with its road management objectives. (FSM 7714)
Roadless area	<i>See inventoried roadless area</i>
Sediment regime	Elements of a sediment regime include the timing, volume, rate, and character of sediment input, storage, and transport. A desired condition of a sediment regime would be to maintain conditions under which an aquatic ecosystem evolved.
Self-sustaining population	Populations that are sufficiently abundant, interacting, and well-distributed in the plan area, within the bounds of their life history and distribution of the species and the capability of the landscape, to provide for their long-term persistence, resilience and adaptability over multiple generations.

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Sensitive species	Those species of plants or animals that have appeared in the Federal Register as proposed for classification and are under consideration for official listing as endangered or threatened species, that are on an official state list, or that are recognized by the Regional Forester as needing special management to prevent their being placed on federal or state lists.
Seral	A biotic community that is a developmental, transitory stage in an ecological succession.
Snag	A standing dead tree usually greater than five feet in height and six inches in diameter at breast height (DBH).
Special areas	Areas in the National Forest System designated for their unique or special characteristics. (36 CFR 219.7)
Special use authorization	A permit, term permit, lease, or easement that allows occupancy, use, rights, or privileges of National Forest System land.
Standards	Constraints upon project and activity decision-making explicitly identified in a plan as 'standards'. Standards are established to help achieve the desired conditions and objectives of a plan and to comply with applicable laws, regulations, Executive orders, and agency directives (36 CFR 219.7(a)(3)). A standard differs from a guideline in that a standard is a strict design criteria, allowing no variation, whereas a guideline allows variation if the result would be equally effective. (FSH 1909.12)
Stewardship	Natural resource management emphasizing careful and conscientious use and conservation of resources and ecosystems in a sustainable manner.
Sub-basin	A drainage area of approximately 800,000 to 1,000,000 acres, equivalent to a 4th-field hydrologic unit code (HUC). Hierarchically, subwatersheds (6th-field HUC) are contained within a watershed (5th-field HUC), which in turn are contained within a subbasin (4th-field HUC). (ICBEMP)
Sub-watershed	A drainage area of approximately 20,000 acres, equivalent to a 6th-field Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC). Hierarchically, subwatersheds (6th-field HUC) are contained within watershed (5th-field HUC), which in turn contained within a subbasin (4th-field HUC). (ICBEMP)
Succession	<p>The sequential replacement over time of one plant community by another, in the absence of major disturbance. The different stages of succession are often referred to as seral stages. Developmental stages are as follows:</p> <p>Early seral: Communities that occur early in the successional path and generally have less complex structural developmental than other successional communities. Seedling and sapling size classes are an example of early seral forests.</p> <p>Mid-seral: Communities that occur in the middle of the successional path. For forests, this usually corresponds to the pole or medium saw timber growth stages.</p> <p>Late-seral: Communities that occur in the later stage of the successional path with mature, generally larger individuals, such as mature forests.</p>
Successional stage	A stage or recognizable condition of a plant community that occurs during its development from bare ground to climax.
Suitable habitat	Habitat that currently has both the fixed and variable stand attributes for a given species habitat requirements. Variable attributes change over time and may include seral stage, cover type and overstory canopy cover.
Suitability	The appropriateness of a particular area of land for applying certain resource management practices, as determined by an analysis of the existing resource condition and the social, economic, and environmental consequences and the alternative uses foregone. A unit of land may be suitable for a variety of individual or combined management practices.
Sustainability	Meeting needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. Sustainability is composed of desirable social, economic, and ecological conditions or trends interacting at varying spatial and temporal scales embodying the principles of multiple-use and sustained-yield.

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Thermal cover	Cover used by animals to lessen the effects of weather; for elk, a stand of coniferous trees 12 meters (40 feet) or more tall with an average crown closure of 70 percent or more; for deer, cover may include saplings, shrubs, or trees at least 1.5 meters (5 feet tall) with 75 percent crown closure.
Threatened species	Any species of animal or plant which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range and which has been designated in the Federal Register by the Secretary of Interior as a threatened species.
Timber harvest	The removal of trees for wood-fiber use and other multiple-use purposes.
Timber production	The purposeful growing, tending, harvesting, and regeneration of regulated crops of trees to be cut into logs, bolts, or other round sections for industrial or consumer use (36 CFR 219.16). In addition, managing land to provide commercial timber products on a regulated basis with planned, scheduled entries.
Transportation and utility corridor	A parcel of land, without fixed limits or boundaries, which is used as the location for one or more transportation or utility right-of-ways.
Transportation system	The system of National Forest System roads, and national forest trails and airfields on National Forest System lands. (36 CFR 212.1)
Travel management	Travel management decisions include adding a route to or removing a route from the forest transportation system, constructing an National Forest System (NFS) road or NFS trail, acquiring an NFS route through a land purchase or exchange, decommissioning a route, approving an area for motor vehicle use, or changing allowed motor vehicle classes or time of year for motor vehicle use. (FSM 7715)
Unauthorized roads or trails	A road or trail that is not a forest road or trail or a temporary road or trail and that is not included in a forest transportation atlas. (36 CFR 212.1)
Uncharacteristic fire	Any fire that occurs outside the time, space, and severity parameters of the natural fire regime for the vegetation group.
Understory reinitiation	Initiation of tree regeneration as older trees occupy less than full growing space.
Unplanned fire	Any unplanned non-structural fire. Any unplanned fire may be concurrently managed for one or more objectives and those objectives can change as the fire spreads across the landscape, encountering new fuels, weather, social conditions, and governmental jurisdictions. Current policy requires that all arson fires be suppressed.
Vegetation management	Activities designed primarily to promote the health of forest vegetation in order to achieve desired results. When vegetation is actively managed, it means that it is manipulated or changed on purpose by humans to produce desired results. Where active management of vegetation is required, techniques are based on the latest scientific research and mimic natural processes as closely as possible. Vegetation management is the practice of manipulating the species mix, age, fuel load, and/or distribution of wildland plant communities within a prescribed or designated management area in order to achieve desired results. It includes prescribed burning, grazing, chemical applications, biomass harvesting, and any other economically feasible methods of enhancing, retarding, modifying, transplanting, or removing the aboveground parts of plants.
Watersheds	<p>a) The drainage basin contributing water, organic matter, dissolved nutrients, and sediments to a stream or lake. (FEMAT, IX-39)</p> <p>b) Any area of land that drains to a common point. A watershed is smaller than a river basin or subbasin, but it is larger than a drainage or site. The term generally describes areas that result from the first subdivision of a subbasin, often referred to as a "fifth-field watershed." (Ecosystem Analysis at the Watershed Scale v 2.2, p. 25)</p> <p>c) The entire region drained by a waterway (or into a lake or reservoir). More specifically, a watershed is an area of land above a given point on a stream that contributes water to the stream flow at that point. (FS People's Glossary of Eco Mgmt Terms)</p>

Colville & Okanogan-Wenatchee Plan Revision Proposed Action Glossary

TERM	DEFINITION
Wetlands	Areas that are inundated by surface or ground water with a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas.
Wild and scenic rivers	<p>Those rivers or sections of rivers designated as such by congressional action under the 1968 Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, as supplemented and amended, or those sections of rivers designated as wild, scenic, or recreational by an act of the Legislature of the State or States through which they flow. Wild and scenic rivers may be classified and administered under one or more of the following categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Wild River Areas-- Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America.2. Scenic River Areas-- Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.3. Recreational River Areas-- Those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.
Wilderness	An area of wilderness is defined in sec. 2(c) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131-1136). The term wilderness is applied to all National Forest System lands included in the National Wilderness Preservation System. (FSM 2320.5)
Wilderness resource spectrum (WRS)	A spectrum of wilderness conditions including finer gradations of naturalness and solitude mapped as pristine, primitive, semi-primitive, and transition. WRS is a kind of zoning where different management prescriptions apply.
Wildland urban interface (WUI)	The area where homes, businesses, and other structures abut or are intermingled with wildland vegetation. (International Journal of Wildland Fire, 2007, 16, 255-265)